

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 19, 1865.

NO. 457.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
will be published every Tuesday and Friday,
by
A. G. HODGES & CO.

at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.
Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly
Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the
newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor
of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with
an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of
Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d
March, 1858.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST.
LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-
PANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis,
county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock
is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up
is 70,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of
trust, first lien of record, on real
estate in the city and county of St.
Louis, per schedule, 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, re-
ceived by deed of trust on real es-
tate, 11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing
six per cent. interest, 174,820 23
Loans on unexpired personal secu-
rity, due within sixty days, 9,425 89
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty
days notice, approved personal se-
curity, 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands
of Agents and others awaiting re-
turns, 17,855 49
Amounts due from Agents at in-
cluded in the above, 1,004 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in
Office, 5,993 40
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home
offices and agencies), 1,814 00
Missouri defense warrants, 411 00
Revenue stamps, 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the
Company, except future premiums
receivable, \$ 430,990 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year,
or added to policies, 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be re-
deemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or
added to policies, 59,012 35
Unmatured interest on bonds and
notes due the Company to reduce
them to present value, 49,412 35
Claims on two policies resisted by the
Company, because of violation and
forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except
the liability on policies in force, in-
suring in the aggregate \$3,357,
900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
City and County of St. Louis,
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby,
Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance
Company, being severally sworn, depose and say,
and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of
the said Company—that the said Insurance Com-
pany is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated,
of which the principal portion of that invested
in real estate security, is upon unexpired
property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth
double the amount of said principal loans, and
that the above described investments, nor any
part thereof, are made for the benefit of any in-
dividual exercising authority in the management
of the said Company, nor for any other person or
persons whatever; and that they are the above
described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILL, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned
Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, on the 1st
testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand
and affixed my official seal this 6th day of March,
Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G.
HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life
Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frank-
fort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the
statements and exhibits required by the provi-
sions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate
Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," ap-
proved March 3, 1858; and it having been shown
to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said
Company is possessed of an actual capital of at
least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,
as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges,
as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and per-
mitted to take risks and transact business of in-
surance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of
one year from the date hereof. But this license
may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to
the undersigned that since the filing of the state-
ments above referred to, the available capital of
said Company has been reduced below one hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and
day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly
by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—aw-529.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. BANK NOTE

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS.
Also, engraved in a style corresponding in excel-
lence with that of Bank Notes—

RAILROAD, STATE AND COUNTY BONDS
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, CHECKS,
Drafts, Certificates of Stock and Deposits, Prom-
issory Notes, Bill and Letter Heads, Vis-
iting and Professional Cards, No-
taries, County and Hand
Seals, Etc., Etc.

Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made
to order, superior quality.
The above office is under the supervision of
GEORGE T. JONES.

S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin.
March 31, 1865—Sm.

MISCELLANY.

From Chamber's Journal.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.

Or How one Man was Cured of Jealousy.

Jealousy! Why, I had been married six-
teen years without entertaining that passion,
so that it was not very likely, however well
acted, that that passion should entertain
me. Misunderstanding! The thing was
impossible, for whenever there promised to
be "a row in the pantry"—and every mar-
ried man will understand me when I make
use of that metaphorical expression—I
brought it to a head, and had it out, and off
we started again (speaking for self and Mrs.
R.) on the smooth current of our lives,
with the little fricassee buried forever in its
depths. As for the mother of all ills falling
in love with another man—it is all very
well in a stage-play, and particularly (with
all deference to Miss Anna Dickinson)
where the husband is a black man, and, as
I have said, befitting enough among persons
of quality; but upon the Notting Hill side
of Baywater any such mischance would, I
felt, be out of place, and ridiculous—a so-
cial presumption, as well as a grave domes-
tic crime. Imagine, therefore, my astonish-
ment when my opposite neighbor, Peabody,
who also calls himself my friend, did me
the honor to call upon me a few weeks ago
to speak, in confidence, of the alarming con-
duct of my wife. Having demanded and
obtained a private interview, this scandalous
old person, who was once an indigo mer-
chant, and yet retains the trace of his call-
ing upon his nose, set before me in detail a
number of curious circumstances connected
with the "goings on," as he was pleased to
call them, of my wife, which he was not,
indeed, prepared to say "might not possibly
be only coincidences, after all," but which
he felt it his duty as a fellow-creature, and
one who had been a husband in his time—
here his lips made a dumb motion of grati-
tude—to let me know. Even as a neighbor,
and an inhabitant of a common Crescent,
and which, as I doubtless remembered, had
declined to permit to Mrs. Jones to put up
"Apartments" in her window, lest we should
be confounded with the lodging-house local-
ities; nay, which, by the mere force of its
public opinion, had prevented No. 484 from
being let to a playactor—even in this char-
acter, said Peabody, he would have felt it
his duty to make me aware of what was be-
ing said, though doubtless falsely, respecting
the behavior of Mrs. R. Here I should
have locked the door, and informed Peabody
that his last hour was certainly arrived, and
that he had better make his peace with
Providence before I cut his throat; but from
ignorance of the proper conduct to be adopt-
ed in such exceptional circumstances, and
perhaps from the knowledge that there was
nothing but a paper knife in the room with
which to effect this righteous punishment, I
only burst out laughing, and called him a
meddling and impertinent old fool.

"Very true," returned he, for he always
makes use of that form of words—"very
true; but still the facts are worth investigat-
ing, even from their singularity. Do you
know, for instance, that at eleven o'clock,
three days a week, your wife goes out in a
cab by herself?"

"No," said I, "I do not, though, if she
does, it is surely better than if she had any
ineligible companion. As a matter of fact,
however, she does not do so, for I have offered
to go shopping with her twice this week,
and she has declined to accompany me upon
the ground of having a sore throat."

"Upon what day did she give this ex-
cuse?" inquired Peabody, taking out his
pocket-book.

"Last Monday and last Thursday," return-
ed I.

"Well, here's a memorandum: Monday,
4th. Saw Mrs. R. start, as usual, at 11;
Thursday, 7th. Ditto. She could not
be going to a morning concert, because she
had no white gloves on."

"I will grant that much," quoth I, sar-
donically, and yet not by any means unmov-
ed by this unexpected intelligence. "My
wife does not go to morning concerts."

"Very true," observed Peabody. "Then
the question arises, where does she go to?
Now, as an inhabitant of the crescent—"

"Peabody," I interrupted, "I ac-
knowledge the right of no man—not of
the man in the moon himself—to meddle in
my affairs upon that ground. I am obliged
to you for the interest you have taken in
this matter, but the simple fact is, that it
has been entirely misplaced. I have been
perfectly well aware of my wife's move-
ments, and they have had my fullest per-
mission and approbation. I only wanted
to see to what lengths your impertinence
and love of interference would carry you.
That is your list, I believe: your umbrella
is the alpaca one; I wish you a very good
morning."

I ushered my visitor out, and then sat
down in my private parlor with my elbows
upon the table, and both my hands thrust
into my hair. I had temporarily extinguished
Peabody, but I was on fire with jealous
apprehensions myself. What could it all
mean? For sixteen years my wife had never
taken any excursion unless in my company,
upon which, she had always given me to
understand, she dated; and yet after refusing
to go out with me upon Monday and Thurs-
day last, on the plea of sore throat, she
had started the instant that my back was
turned, in a Hansom—or even supposing it
was a four-wheeler—in a cab, without white
gloves on, and—Confound it, here was a
row in the pantry, and one which my peace
of mind demanded to have cleared up at
once. "Anna Maria," cried I huskily, from
the bottom of the stairs—"Anna Maria, I
wish to speak with you immediately."

"Lor' bless me," answered my wife from
the top story, "it isn't one of the children,
is it, John? Pray tell me the worst at once."

"No, madam, it is I," replied I stiffly.

"Then it's the kitchen chimney," exclaim-
ed she, in a dogmatic tone. "And didn't I
tell Mary to have it swept a week ago; and
now the fire engines will spoil everything,
even if we are not burnt out of house and
home."

Was it possible that this woman could
have deceived me, as Peabody had said, and

yet talk so simply of her children, and of
house and home? By the time Anna Maria
had got down to the drawing-room flight, I
began to be rather ashamed of myself.
When the mother of eight reached my sit-
ting-room door, with her honest face aglow
with animation, and her voice so earnest
about the soot, I did not dare to mention
what I had in my mind.

"I called you down, dear, to say that I
was going to give myself a holiday to-day,
and to ask you to come with me to Hamp-
stead Heath, and dine at Jack Straw's cas-
tle this afternoon, it being such a beautiful
day."

A ray of joy passed for an instant over
her features, and then, as if recollecting
herself, she began to stammer that she was
very, very sorry, but really she had so much
to do about the house just then; if I would
only wait till Friday week, which was my
birthday, then we would go somewhere, and
should enjoy it above all measure. This
afternoon, however, the thing was impossi-
ble.

"Well," said I gravely, "we have not
many holidays together and I am sorry.
You had a sore throat on Monday and
Thursday, when I offered you a similar op-
portunity."

"O yes," answered she, shaking her little
head which is very pretty—could it be too
pretty?—set upon her shoulders; "it is
impossible that I could go out with that
throat."

"Here, thought I, for she could not have
gone out without her throat, 'is some dread-
ful falsehood; but Peabody may have told
it, and not she. Perhaps she never went
out at all. Should I not rather believe the
wife of my bosom than that scandalous old
retired indigo merchant? Was it not base
even to suspect Anna Maria of decep-
tion? Doubtless it was; but yet I thought
I would just satisfy myself with my own
eyes."

"Very well," observed I quietly, "since you
cannot come with me to-day, I shall go to
the city as usual. I don't care for a holiday
by myself."

"Poor, dear fellow," said Anna Maria
coaxingly, as she helped me on with my great
coat, "I am quite grieved to disappoint you.
Good by, John. Mind you have a good lunch-
on; it's very bad for you eating those buns
and rubbish."

"Ah, what a tangled web we weave," says
somebody, "when first we practice to de-
ceive," though after but a little trying,
there's nothing easier than lying. I protest
I felt like a pick-pocket, as I dodged and
looked about my crescent, watching in the
distance my own door, to see whether Mrs.
R. would cross the threshold. I suppose I
have none of the attributes necessary to the
profession of a detective, for whenever a
passer-by cast his eyes on me, I felt myself
blushing all over, and nailing my head on
one side, as a dog hangs his tail. I dared
not, or course, stop in the crescent, but
retired at the corner of a street which com-
manded it, now trying to dig up the tops of
the coal-cellars by inserting the nozzle of
my umbrella in their circular holes, and
now eliciting mournful music by dragging it
against the area railings. Exhausted with
these exercises, I had been leaning against
a lamp-post for about ten minutes, when
the door of a house opposite opened
suddenly, and a widow lady of vast
proportions came swiftly out upon me
with her capstrings streaming in the wind.
"Now just you go away, my gentleman,"
said she in a menacing voice, "before the
police makes you. I know you're a
looking for, and I can tell you she ain't a-
coming, for I've got her locked up in
the coal cellar. I know you, al-
though you have not got your red coat
on to-day, and mind—if you get an-
other slice of meat in my house, I'll
prosecute you as sure as my name is Mi-
vine."

"Gracious heavens, madame!" cried I,
"do you take me for a common soldier?"

"No sir," answered she maliciously,
"but for a tuppenny-ha'penny life guardsman,
who never saw a shot fired in his life; and
if ever you come after my Jemima again!"

I turned, and fled—into the very arms of
the abominable Peabody. "Make haste!"
exclaimed he, "there is not a moment to be
lost. No, the cab is coming this way; you
may see for yourself whether I am not right
this time."

And sure enough, who should drive by,
at a rapid rate, but Anna Maria, in a four-
wheeled cab, and without her bonnet, and
with a flower in her hair! This blow com-
ing so closely upon the attack of the widow
lady, was almost more than I could bear.
"Where can she be going to?" gasped I half
unconsciously. "It's the most extraordi-
nary thing I ever heard of."

"I have heard of similar things," return-
ed Peabody quietly, "although I never ex-
perienced anything of the sort myself. Of
course, I don't know where she is going to;
but the direction she has taken is towards
St. John's Wood."

I hastened back to my own house, and
with the air of a man who has forgotten some-
thing, began to search in the pockets of a
great coat hanging up in the hall. "By
the by," said I, as the servant who had
let me in was disappearing, "I think your
mistress must have got it after all. Just
run up, and tell her I want to see her for a
minute."

Emily Jane, who had been in our service
ever since we were married, turned as scarlet
as her cap-ribbons. "Sir," said she, hold-
ing her breath, "Miss Jane has just stepped out;
she has taken two of the little girls for a
morning walk."

"Which two?" inquired I, looking this
abandoned young person full in the face.
Her subtle spirit was cowed by this course
of procedure; she replied that she did not
know—she didn't recollect—she hadn't
paid particular attention, but she rather
thought it was the two youngest—all in a
breath.

"In that case," rejoined I, pointing with
withering scorn to the perambulator, "how
comes this here? No, Emily Jane, your
mistress must have taken out with her to-
day the same two children that she took on
Monday and on Thursday, when her sore
throat was so bad that she could not go out
with me."

"Yes, sir," replied she, "it was the same
two."

"Emily Jane," said I solemnly, "always
tell the truth. I know all. Where is your
mistress gone to all by herself to-day,
with her hair so neatly arranged, and
a flower stuck in the left hand side
of her head? And that after telling me
she was too busy to move out. Con-
cealment is worse than useless. Where is
she?"

"Wild horses shouldn't do it," returned
the domestic resolutely. "I told her I would
keep it dark, and I won't betray no confi-
dence as has been reposed in me. You must
find it out all of your own head, sir; O dear,
O dear!"

Here, to my confusion, Emily Jane cast
her apron, by a sudden and dexterous
movement over her features, and, in that
blinded condition, rushed down the kitchen
stairs, like a bull stung by bees.

"At that moment the front door bell rung
with a violence such as none of our visitors,
except the Captain, ever dare to use. My
wretched heart seemed to experience a little
throb of joy. He at least—and I confess
my suspicions had been turned in his
direction, for was it not his profession to
guard us from foreign foes and to destroy
our domestic peace—he at least, I say, un-
less there was more than one—I dared
not trust myself to finish the reflection,
but opened the front door with my own
hands."

It was somebody in uniform, but not the
Captain. "Telegraph for Mrs. R.," squeak-
ed the boy in his shrill, thin voice; "please
to sign on the right 'and side.' Then dan-
cing a double shuffle, on the door step, in
order to keep himself warm, he broke forth
into ballad, 'There's somebody in the house
with Dinah, there's somebody in the house
I know; there's somebody in the house with
Dinah!'"

I didn't like his impudence, and I didn't
like his song, but there was nothing for it
but to submit. What could Anna Maria be
doing with telegraphs? From Rupert Mer-
rington, 6 Cupidon Villas, St. John's Wood.
Pray be punctual this time. I am engaged
after twelve. I trust you will be looking
your best, not pale, as on Monday and Thurs-
day."

"There's somebody in the house with Di-
nah, there's somebody in the house I know!"
I rushed out with the receipt in my
hand, and the boy snatched it, and took to
flight, for he saw that I was dangerous.

What could this dreadful message mean? Or
rather what meaning could it have but one?
Rupert Merrington! not at all a steady
sounding name, to begin with; the sender,
too, was evidently no business man, or he
would not have exceeded his twenty words
so foolishly. It had a military smack all over
(and I didn't like that notion—a military
smack!) Merrington was of course an as-
sumed name. The handwriting was good,
and so far unlike the captain's; but then
people don't write their own telegraph mes-
sages. I felt that some immediate action was
necessary, or that I should be suffocated. In
a couple of minutes I was in a hansom
bound for Cupidon Villas, in a state of mind
easier imagined than described; and yet I
had often read descriptions of it in novels,
which professed to describe aristocratic life,
and often had seen upon the stage (although
principally in farces) the husband racked by
jealousy pangs.

What had there been to laugh at in that,
I wondered now? Why should the tenderest
emotions of the human heart be made the
subject of buffoonery? But what a wicked
looking set of houses were those which I
was now passing? If bricks and mortar,
and especially stucco—can look vicious, cer-
tainly St. John's Wood possesses a patent
for it.

"What number, sir," shouted my driver,
through the little hole in the roof "This is
Cupidon Villas."

"I am sorry to hear it," groaned I, passing
my pocket-handkerchief over my brow.
Don't mind me my good man, (for his coun-
tenance evinced much dismay at my voice
and manner); I know it is not your fault
that I am miserable. Please to pull up at
No. 6."

Of all the wicked looking houses in Cu-
pidon Terrace, No. 6 was, it seemed to me,
the wickedest. The round eye which formed
its staircase window winked viciously in the
sunlight, and in the garden was a little grat-
ing, as though for the purpose of reconnoit-
ance before admittance, which was not a
little grating to me. The drawing-room
shutters were closed. This latter circum-
stance gave me some satisfaction, since it
might signify that Mr. Merrington was dead,
but a glance at the gay attire of the servant
girl who answered my summons cut away
this ground of consolation. "Is Mrs. R.
within?" inquired I with a tone of indiffer-
ence.

"Well—yes, sir—but you can't see her
just at present. Mr. Merrington has a great
objection to."

"Confound Mr. Merrington!" cried I,
pushing my way in. "I want to see my
wife."

"Oh, your wife is in, sir?" replied the maid
with a giggle. "Then, of course, you can
go up, if you please, although it's as much
as my place is worth. You will find them
in the drawing-room."

"What! there?" exclaimed I passionately,
pointing to the closed windows.

"Yes, of course, sir! That's the room they
always sit in."

"They always sit in? Then this sort of
thing must have been going on for years!"

I cleared the two little flights of stairs in
a couple of bounds, and hurried upon the
drawing-room door like a catapult.

I found myself in a large apartment, dark-
ened, indeed, upon one side, but well lit by
a huge window (invisible from the front of
the house) at its northern end. In the cen-
ter of the room was a raised structure, hung
with purple, and rather resembling a seal-
fold decorated for the execution of royalty,
and upon the scaffold sat my wife in an
uncomfortable attitude, and with an expres-
sion of countenance that she only wears upon
those ceremonious occasions which demand
what are called "company manners." Be-
tween her and the window stood a gentle-
man with moustaches, and in a velvet coat
—at an easel, and evidently painting her
portrait. He elevated his eyebrows at my
peevish mode of entering the room, and
looked towards my wife, as if for an explana-
tion of the phenomenon.

"It is only my husband, Mr. Merrington,"
returned she. "O John, I am so sorry that
you found me out, for I had meant my pic-
ture to be a pleasant surprise to you upon
your birthday next week. This was to be
my last sitting but one; and nobody knows
the trouble I have taken to keep you igno-
rant of my coming here. That stupid Em-
ily Jane must have let it out."

"No, my dear," said I; "I discovered the
fact for myself, through the telegraph; and
really I—couldn't help coming down to
see how the picture was getting on. It was
so very kind of you. And, dear me, Mr. Mer-
rington, what a charming likeness!"

"Well, it's not in a very good light, you
see," rejoined he, deprecatingly. "Not hav-
ing a room with a skylight, I am obliged to
block up those windows, and manage how
I can. It makes the house dark, and, I am
afraid, caused you to stumble at the drawing
room door."

"Yes," said I, "that was just it; I very
nearly came in head first. I—I only thought
I'd look in on my way to the city. I won't
interrupt you another moment; and, indeed,
I have myself no time to lose."

I gave the maid five shillings, and—think-
ing it would be more likely to insure her si-
lence—a chuck under the chin. Then I
wrote to Peabody from Bunhill Row (where
my place of business is situated), to tell him
that I would not make a fool of him any
longer; but the fact was, that, during the
last few weeks, I had been making my wife
sit for her picture, which he was to come
and pass his judgment on as soon as it was
finished; there was a question as to whether
the flower in her hair was an improvement or
not.

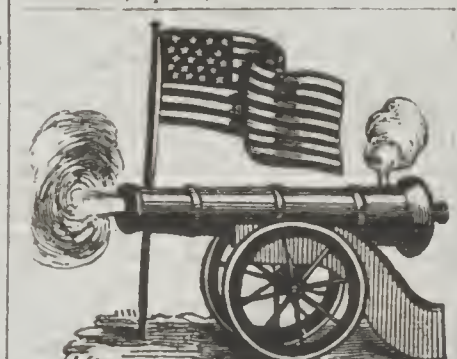
But I knew that Emily Jane would tell
Anna Maria all about it. However, nothing
was said until my birthday arrived, and with
it the portrait, for which the dear creature
had saved up her pin-money, and put herself
to the greatest inconvenience. I declare my
heart smote me for my base suspicions when
I looked upon that honest face, which had
never worn paint before. Upon that day,
she said:

"By the by, John, when the telegraph ar-
rived for me from Mr. Merrington, it didn't
make you jealous at all, did it?"

"Oh, dear no, my darling! Jealous of you?
Impossible! Not of course, that you are not
beautiful enough to make all the world fall
in love with you; but I never dreamed of
such a thing."

"That's all right, John," said she, kissing
me; but there was a wicked twinkle in her
kind eyes as she added drily: "I am glad
to hear you say that, for, do you know, my
dear, I almost thought you were just a little
jealous."

Take Notice!!
I HAVE just received a new importation of
paper hangings and window shades, com-
prising many beautiful patterns, at Barrett's old
stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol.
R. B. JILLSON.
Frankfort, April 7, 1865—1m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
Persons wanting ice, can get it any time
by calling at my house. I will commence delivering
on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by
calling at my residence.
SANFORD GOINS.
April 21, 1865—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to
Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles
which are now being made, and which are giving
perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a
large assortment from which to select, thereby
enabling him to suit each patient with the price,
shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and
prices as moderate as the style of work will ad-
mit of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for
which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865—tf.

NEW ALBANY.
WOOLLEN MILLS,
State St., near the River,
New Albany, Ind.

We are ready to do custom work promptly.
We manufacture
BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LIN-
SEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, &c.,
all secured and of very superior quality; also
Stocking Yarns. We have these goods in great
hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers
not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by
railroad or river express to manufacture or ex-
change and have their goods promptly returned
by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on
delivery of goods taken out of wool. We guaran-
tee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our
price-list of manufacturing on application by mail.
J. F. GEBHART & CO.,
Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co.,
KREMERSON—J. W. Wilkes, Louisville,
J. J. Von Borries & Co., Louis-
ville, a21m

WANTED
Three or four Dining Room Boys immediately.
Apply to
Proprietor Capitol Hotel.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.
Major Gen. JNO. M. PALMER, Commanding,
Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,
Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.
Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,
Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di-
rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:
Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
J. M. Wilbur, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
F. A. Winkler, Clerk, Frankfort.
D. B. Waggoner, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Brewitt, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Elwood Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry B. Cammack, Clerk, Frankfort.
Henry Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wincent Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865

NURSERY RHYMES ADAPTED TO THE TIMES.

BY JOHN G. SAYS.

THE WARRIORS.

Beau and Lee
Went out to sea,
To do a little slaughter;
Beau fell down
And broke his crown,
And Lee came tumbling after!

THE CONSULTATION

Goosey, goosey, gander,
Where shall I wander,
Said the Rebel President
To his great commander.
Goosey, goosey, gander,
It's time to wander;
Out of here you'd better steer,
Said the great commander!

FLIGHT OF JEFF DAVIS.

There was a man in Richmond town,
The Yankees came to nab him;
He eluded them on the chimney top
And saw they meant to grab him.
So he got down on 'tother side,
And then they couldn't find him;
He rode as far as he could ride,
And never looked behind him!

THE ARCH TRAITOR

Jeff was a cunning dog,
Jeff was a thief;
Of all the rogues in rebellion,
Jeff was the chief;
But Walter went to Richmond,
And then Jeff fled,
If the Yankees catch him,
They'll cut off his head!

SONG OF THE CITIZENS.

We're all in the dumps,
For Yankees are trumps,
And Chivalry's gone to the wall,
Jeff Davis is bit.
And Lee's in a fix,
And that's the end of us all!

FALL OF THE CONFEDERACY

Trumpety-Dumpty sat on a wall,
Trumpety-Dumpty had a great fall;
And Jeff's horses and all Jeff's men
Can't put the trumpety together again!

SUMMARY.

Confederacy-Grundy,
Was born on Monday,
Christened on Tuesday,
Sickened on Wednesday,
Very ill on Thursday,
Worse on Friday,
Died on Saturday,
Buried on Sunday,
And that is the end
Of Confederacy-Grundy!

The London Press on the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

From the London Times, April 27.

The American news which we publish this morning will be received throughout Europe with sorrow as sincere and profound as it awakes even in the United States themselves. We trust it will appear that the crimes of Wilkes Booth and his accomplice were conceived and executed in concert with no one but themselves. The South, broken and defeated, could receive no possible benefit from the removal of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward; the too probable effect of the crime is an accession of madness and anger, rendering all schemes of reconstruction impossible. On the other hand, the waving of a knife before the afflicted audience at the theatre, and the "sic semper tyranni," pronounced by the assassin, indicate the vanity of men willing to immortalize themselves like Brutus, though the world should perish. Upon us we believe it to be the Confederate cause will not escape the dishonor cast upon it by the wanton murders of Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary. The admiration won by the long and gallant defence of Richmond will be lessened; the memory of Lee's lofty bearing and Jackson's deep religious feeling will be obscured by the atrocities committed in the name and on behalf of the South. Arson in New-York, theft under the pretence of war in Vermont, and assassination in the capital, dim the lustre of a four years' resistance to superior forces and of many a well-fought field in Virginia.

From the London Star.

For Abraham Lincoln one cry of universal regret will be raised all over the civilized earth. We do not believe that even the fiercest partisans of the Confederacy in this country will entertain any sentiment at such a time but one of grief and horror. To us Abraham Lincoln has always seemed the finest character produced by the American war on either side of the struggle. He was great, not merely by the force of genius—and only the word genius will describe the power of intellect by which he guided himself and his country through such a crisis—but by the simple, natural strength and grandeur of his character. Talleyrand once said of a great American statesman that without experience he "divined" his way through any crisis. Mr. Lincoln thus divined his way through the perilous, exhausting and unprecedented difficulties which might well have broken strength and blinded the presence of the best-trained professional statesmen. He seemed to arrive by instinct—by the instinct of a noble, unselfish, and manly nature—at the very ends which the highest of political genius, the longest of political experience, could have done no more than reach. He bore himself fearlessly in danger, calmly in difficulty, modestly in success. The world was at last beginning to know how good, and, in the best sense, how great a man he was. It had long, indeed, learned that he was devoid of vanity as of fear; but it had only just come to know what magnanimity and mercy the hour of triumph would prove that he possessed. Reluctant enemies were just beginning to break into enmity over his wise and noble clemency when the deed and hand of a vile murderer destroyed his noble and valuable life. We in England have something to feel ashamed of when we meditate upon the greatness of the man so ruthlessly slain. Too many Englishmen lent themselves to the vulgar and ignoble cry which was raised against him. English writers degraded themselves to the level of the coarsest caricaturists when they had to tell of Abraham Lincoln. They stooped to criticize a foreign patriot as a menial pitiee on the bearing of a hero. They sneered at his manner, as if Cromwell was a Chesterfield; they accused him of ugliness, as if Mirabeau was a beauty; they made coarse pleasantry of his figure, as if Peel was a posture-master; they were tactless about his dress, as if Cavour was a D'Orsay; they were indignant about his jokes, as if Palmerston never jested. We do not remember any instance since the Corsican "Ogre," in which a foreign statesman was ever so dealt with in English writings as Mr. Lincoln. And when we make the comparison we can-

not but remember that while Napoleon was our unscrupulous enemy Lincoln was our steady friend. Assailed by the coarsest attacks on this side the ocean, tried by the fiercest temptations on that, Abraham Lincoln calmly and steadfastly maintained a policy of peace with England, and never did a deed, never wrote or spoke a word which was unjust or unfriendly to the British nation. Had such a man died by the hand of disease in the hour of his triumph, the world must have mourned for his loss. That he has fallen by the coward hand of a vile assassin exasperates and embitters the grief beyond any power of language to express.

From the London Daily News, April 27.

In the hour of his great work done, President Lincoln has fallen. Not, indeed, in the flush of triumph, for no thought of triumph was in that honest and humble heart, nor in the intoxication of applause, for the fruits of victory were not yet gathered in his hand, was the Chief of the American people, the foremost man in the great Christian revolution of our age, struck down. But his task was, nevertheless, accomplished, and the battle of his life was won. So he passes away from the heat and the toil that still have to be endured, full of the honor that belongs to one who has nobly done his part, and carrying in his last thoughts the sense of deep, steadfast thankfulness that he now could see the assured coming of that end for which he had so long striven in faith and hope. * * * In all time to come, not among Americans only, but among all who think of manhood as more than rank, and set worth above display, the name of Abraham Lincoln will be held in reverence. Rising from among the poorest of the people, winning his slow way upward by sheer hard work, preserving in every successive stage a character unspotted and a name untainted, securing a wider respect as he became better known, never pretending to more than he was nor being less than he professed himself, he was at length, for very singleness of heart and uprightness of conduct, because all felt that they could trust him utterly, and would desire to be guided by his firmness, courage and sense, placed in the chair of President at the turning point of his nation's history. A life so true, rewarded by a dignity so majestic, was defense enough against the petty shafts of malice which party spirit, violent enough to light a civil war, aimed against him. The lowly callings he had first pursued became his titles to greater respect among those whose respect was worth having; the little external restrictions only showed more brightly, as the rough matrix the golden ore, the true dignity of his nature. Never was any one, set in such high place, and surrounded with so many motives of furious detraction, so little impeached of aught blameworthy. The bitterest enemy could find no more to lay to his charge than that his language was sometimes too homely for a supersensitive taste, or that he conveyed in a jesting phrase what they deemed more suited for a stater's style. But against these specks, what thorough nobility have we not to set? A purity of thought, word and deed never challenged, a disinterestedness never suspected, an honesty of purpose never impugned, a gentleness and tenderness that never made a private enemy or alienated a friend—these are indeed qualities which may well make a nation mourn. But he had intellect as well as goodness. Cautiously conservative, fearing to pass the limits of established systems, seeking the needful amendments rather from growth than alteration, he proved himself in the crisis the very man best suited for his post.

Reconstruction in Virginia—Executive Order.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON CITY, May 9.]

ORDERED—First. That all acts and proceedings of the political, military, and civil organizations which have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion within the State of Virginia against the authority of the United States, and of which Jefferson Davis, John Letcher, and William Smith were late the respective chiefs, are declared null and void. All persons who shall exercise, claim, pretend, or attempt to exercise any political, military, or civil power, authority, jurisdiction, or right, by, through, or under Jeff. Davis, late of the city of Richmond, and his confederates, or under any pretended political, military, or civil commission, or authority issued by them or either of them, since the 17th day of April, 1861, shall be deemed and taken as in rebellion against the United States, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the Department of State, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed, without delay, to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue, and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and shall put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable persons shall not be found, residents of the districts, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster General shall proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said States, going to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable persons are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge of said district proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the acts of Congress. The Attorney General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale, property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters civil and criminal within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of War assign such Assistant Provost Marshal General, and such Provost Marshals in each district of said State as he may deem necessary.

Seventh. The Secretary of the Navy will take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Eighth. The Secretary of the Interior will also put in force the laws relating to the Department of the Interior.

Ninth. That to carry into effect the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of government, and afford the advantage and security of domestic laws, as well as to complete the re-establishment of the authority of the laws of the United States, and the full and complete restoration

of peace within the limits aforesaid, Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of the State of Virginia, will be aided by the Federal Government, so far as may be necessary, in the lawful measures which he may take for the extension and administration of the State Government throughout the geographical limits of said State.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President,
W. HENRY, Acting Secretary of State.

The Assassination in England.

The commercial intelligence by the Liberatorian is of the greatest interest. It has been looked for with much solicitude. The great events of April have produced the most profound sensation in Europe, and yet the effect in financial circles is not so great as was generally anticipated in Wall Street. The five-twenties, which advanced on the intelligence of Lee's surrender to 69, fell the next day to 65, and on the assassination of President Lincoln becoming known, to 60. A fall of ten per cent. was anticipated. Erie shares fell only two per cent. from the price before the news, closing at forty-six. This unlooked-for steadiness must have a very favorable effect here, and must have been followed by a recovery abroad as soon as later intelligence from us should have reached England. The surrender of Johnston, the fall of Mobile, the steadiness of our people under the great calamity, the rapid and sweeping reduction of the army and navy, the resumption of active trade, the hearty support accorded to President Johnson, the large subscriptions to the national securities, will all tend to restore confidence in Europe.

There is another fact, philosophical in its character, which promises greater results than all the rest. The assassination of Mr. Lincoln appears to have roused all the better feelings of the British heart. Loyalty to the sovereign is a principle deeply rooted in the British nature, and the violence that was done our late chief magistrate is quite likely to destroy the last vestige of sympathy with the South in England. Mr. Mason may deny any knowledge of, or complicity with, the assassin in vain; he will be believed, but he will be shunned as being in very bad company. In the ardor of John Bull's heart, seeing how bravely we have met the terrible shock, he will come to our support, politically and financially, with a new born zeal, and declare that, next to himself, Brother Jonathan is the best fellow alive, and his promise to pay about as good as consols.

The public expressions of horror and grief in England caused by Mr. Lincoln's assassination will be grateful to our grief-stricken, heroic people, and from the grave of our late President may spring anew that justice and good feeling which had grown with a half century of peaceful intercourse.—World.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The Past, the Present, and the Future.

At the outset of the war some very simple claims presented themselves to the National Government, of which the chief were:

1. To collect the customs at the Southern ports.
2. To repossess the United States forts, postoffices, custom-houses, navy-yards and arsenals.
3. To recover the original demands of men who were slow in making up their minds to the great work of subjugation. In the next stage of our progress we aimed at—

1. The recovery of the control of the Mississippi river.
2. The possession and control of the Southern seaboard.
3. The retention of the whole of our territorial domain.

Here was a transition from limited to extended views. The powers of the National Government were beginning to be more clearly understood, and it was seen to be by no means the weak affair it had been supposed.

At length, however, all parties in the loyal States agreed that the war must have one distinct object—the restoration of the Union; that to accomplish that, the rebellion must be crushed by force, States invaded, martial law established, and rebellious governments overthrown. This was a great stride forward, for now the war became in reality one of subjugation. Toward each of these various aims much was done. We blockaded the coast, repossessed the forts, &c., recovered the Mississippi, held the Territories, and restored sundry States to the Union. But still the war went on, and, as it proceeded, it again enlarged its scope. It involved the fate of slavery and the complete supremacy of the National Government over all local authority. At last our trial is complete. We have crushed the rebellion, annihilated slavery, vindicated the national sovereignty, and are masters of the situation.

How England Treats Vanquished Rebels.

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, in the Philadelphia Press, makes the following pertinent reply to the gratuitous advice given by some English journals in relation to our treatment of conquered rebels:

When the English journals accuse us of crushing the rebellion by savage means, and of intending "to hold the Southern people in bondage," and when they urge prudence and forbearance, do they think us as blood-thirsty as their nation has proved itself? Can they suppose that our President could fall as low as their monarch, that we would ever so sink as to repeat the infamy of Glencoe? The English disarmed the Highlanders for rebellion; they carried fire and sword to the hearthstones of the rebels; they fomented clan feuds and domestic treachery, to assist in their bloody work.

Far be it from us to follow in their footsteps! India is too dark a page to dwell upon. We turn from it with horror. But what has been the history of English rule in Ireland? From epoch to epoch, and from year to year, how has that hopeless island been conciliated? Tone escaped execution in the last century by suicide, and Emmet met execution in this. Death, expatriation, banishment to the opprobrium of a penal colony, has been England's method of pacification to her own rebels. America has offered a refuge to her victims and a home to her oppressed, but will never seek to repeat the long story of her atrocities. When she punishes rebels against her authority they will be, unlike Emmet, Tone, and his compatriots, rebels also against humanity and freedom.

REDUCING EXPENSES.—The people of the United States will not soon forget the alacrity with which Gen. Meigs, of the Quartermaster's Department, immediately subjected to the surrender of Gen. Lee and the evacuation of Richmond, hastened to the

reduction of the Federal expenses. This involved not only the disbanded of a large portion of our army by order of Gen. Grant, but as well the relieving of a host of Government employees in the departments heretofore necessary for the furnishing of supplies to the troops. Beginning at Washington, he has already set afoot hundreds at all the principal points, useful in the past, but now no longer needful in the actual transactions of the business of the department. The enormous amount of this retrenchment can only be known to those who are most intimate with the force required to carry on the receiving and shipping, and checking, and inspecting paraphernalia of the bureau. In our own city, during the past week, Division Inspector, Col. Geo. V. Rutherford, one of the most competent officers of the department, has been actively engaged sifting matters thoroughly with a view to retrenchment of the most rigid character. How far the work has been perfected will be discernable in a few days.—Cin. Times.

Future Prosperity.

The New York Herald says:
We judge, from what is already accomplished that even by the 1st of July next the extent of these reductions will be equal to five hundred millions a year clear gain. Next, from the able-bodied soldiers on both sides thrown into the productive employment of peace, our actual gains will be still greater. We may next look for the speedy bringing forward to market of at least two millions of bales of Southern cotton, the effect of which, in reducing the prices of cotton and other goods, and in strengthening the credit and currency will be so immense as to be felt in all financial and business operations in both hemispheres. Next, a new impulse of colonization and active development of wealth will give a new epoch of prosperity to our new mining States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains, while at the same time a mighty current of emigration, from the North and from Europe, will set in to fill up the waste places and the inviting fields for free labor now offered in the South.

The prospect thus opening before us of a reign of peace, prosperity, material development, wealth and strength, is, indeed, magnificent. Take away a million of men from the work of consuming and destroying and transfer them to the work of building up and producing, in such a country as this, and the effect, to use a favorite comparison of President Johnson, will be as wonderful as any of the miraculous changes wrought by the magic lamp of Aladdin.

Five Hundred Members of Parliament Dispensed With.

A strong effort will be made to supply the place of Mr. Cobden in Parliament, by electing John Stuart Mill, the highest authority in English political economy. Mr. Mill is a pupil of Bentham. He is now about sixty years of age, and is the mallet with which every liberal Englishman knocks you down, if you presume to differ with him on any subject whatever. John Stuart Mill says so, and so, or a quotation from any of his various writings, is supposed to be the end of argument. If he is elected from Westminster, there must be some arrangement made by which he can speak last, or there will be an end of all debates in Parliament, and no number of volumes of Hansard will be needed. When I say last, I mean that he should not speak until all the others have had their say, for no one will venture to oppose so great an authority, and to add anything on the same side would be superfluous. For my part, I don't see the least use of the other five hundred and ninety odd members. With Mr. Mill in Parliament, they may as easily be dispensed with as all other books by those who accept the Koran. An infallible statesman does not need advice, and should not be bothered with opposition.—Cin. N. Y. Times.

Wanton Destruction.

In a letter to the Baltimore American, dated at Norfolk, we find the following:

"On our arrival at Norfolk, we learned of the utter destruction of the long and costly bridge by which the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad crossed the Branch River, at Weldon. The destruction of the bridge was by order of the rebel General Baker, commanding there, and is believed to have been executed after intelligence had been received of the surrender of Johnston's army. Four of the best locomotives of the Wilmington Railroad were run on to the bridge, the structure fired, and both the bridge and locomotives were utterly destroyed. A more wicked, causeless and wanton act has never been committed during the war. The bridge was nearly 3,000 feet long, required four years for its construction, and cost \$150,000. The locomotives were worth \$100,000 more."

This is in perfect accord with the spirit of secession and treason. It began its work by the wanton destruction of property; and in many cases where the damage was greater to friend than foe Gen. Baker's place is in Sing Sing or some similar institution.

Truly a Great Country.

A soldier in the 11th Ohio Cavalry, now on duty in Idaho, originally of the Irish "persuasion," writes thus to a friend in this city:

"This time will be perfectly safe in the spring for emigration. This is the most wonderful country in the world. I was told a few days ago by an old gentleman residing at this post, that there was a volcano about thirty-five miles from here that threw showers of pork and beans and new potatoes, already cooked, and there is a stream of sugar house molasses as long as the Ohio river, and different other things too numerous to mention. I was told, also, that the miners north-east of California had to quit on account of the laborious work they had in digging through a silver shaft, four feet thick, before they got to the gold. If this is all true it must be a wonderful country."

Very good for one so near the spot which he writes.

THE MOTIVE FOR MR. LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION.—Bishop Potter, in an address to the clergy and laity of the diocese of New York, on Easter Eve, on the subject of President Lincoln's assassination, said:

"No one will allege that personal hostility had anything to do with it; for it is well known, and I think, generally admitted, that Mr. Lincoln had not a personal enemy in the world. He was murdered simply because he had done his duty in the great office to which he had been twice chosen by the free voice of his countrymen; because he was unexpressedly dear to the loyal heart of the American people; because he was honored, trusted and loved by the nation he served so well. This and nothing but this was the motive which prompted that most unnatural, most appalling crime."

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE

Tuesday, May 16.—Senate.—The Senate assembled at the Capitol, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by Lt. Gov. Jacob. Upon the call of the roll but fifteen members answered to their names. No quorum being present, on motion of Mr. McHenry the Senate adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

House.—The House of Representatives met in their Hall and was called to order by the Speaker, Harrison Taylor, Esq. The Clerk announced, upon roll call, that only forty-one members were present. This not being a quorum, on motion of R. J. Browne, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday, May 17.—Senate.—The roll was called and a quorum found to be present. Mr. Fisk proposed a joint resolution that no business other than the case of Judge Bullitt be considered at the present session. Laid over under the rule. Mr. Grover had read, for information, a substitute prohibiting all local legislation—laid over under the rule. Mr. Bruner was granted leave to bring in a bill in regard to the organization of the State Militia. Mr. Whitaker offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report the unfinished business on hand at the time of taking the recess, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to finish such business; adopted. Mr. McHenry offered a resolution to inquire into the practicability of repealing or amending the Expiration act, also an act requiring certain officers and teachers of this Commonwealth to take an oath of office, and an act to amend sec. 9, chap. 47, Revised Statutes, title Husband and Wife; adopted.

House.—Mr. Alfred Allen moved that the counties be called so that the Representatives present could discharge their obligations to their constituents by presenting the business entrusted to them. The motion was adopted and the call made. Upwards of one hundred leaves and resolutions were offered. Mr. Bell moved a resolution that the representatives of the people of Kentucky take proper notice of the assassination of President Lincoln adopted. Mr. Ray offered a resolution similar to the one offered by Mr. Fisk in the Senate; laid over under the rule. Mr. Alf. Allen introduced a resolution, in substance that the special committee on Slavery, appointed at the last session, be instructed to bring in each bill as will reconcile existing laws to the present status of slavery in Kentucky; adopted.

What is called "Glorious News."

In large, staring, displayed capitals, a little dirty, mullato-looking, half-sheet newspaper from Alabama announces the assassination of President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, as "glorious news." It is difficult to conceive of the debasement, as well as depravity, of a mind that could so regard that horrid crime. Yet, we apprehend, it is the essential spirit of the whole rebellion. It is seen in the treatment that our poor fellows have received in rebel prisons. History furnishes us with no parallel among civilized people. There is no doubt, whatever, that if the assassination had occurred before the fall of Richmond, it would have been gloated over by the papers and clam government of Jeff. Davis in the most malignant manner. Well it is for the rebels, and the name of humanity, too, that the damnable deed was not consummated until after the rebellion had been virtually quelled.—Indianapolis Gazette.

Gen. Grant Abroad.

The deeds of Gen. Grant are so much more powerful than the words of those who speak in his praise, that it is hard to eulogize him. Yet the London Times pays him a noble and very beautiful tribute. "It is due to Gen. Grant," says the Times, "that his military abilities should be recognized and his success acknowledged. It was his army in the end which captured Richmond. He did fight it out on that line; he pledged himself to do, not only all through the summer, but through the winter, and through the following spring. Often and often was he repulsed with dreadful losses, but he clung with unconquerable tenacity to his work and never once relaxed the grip which he had obtained. He forced his adversary into Richmond, and sat down before its ramparts with the resolution, which he has well maintained, that sooner or later the city should be his. It is true that he had the assistance of Sheridan, and that without that co-operation the final assault would probably not have been attempted. The hardest of the fighting, indeed, fell to Sheridan's share, and he seems to have displayed much of that genius which won him so remarkable a victory in the Shenandoah Valley. But the whole work, substantially, was the work of Grant—and it was the work for which he had waited in patience and confidence through nearly twelve months of discouragement. He was the first General of the North, who refused to recognize defeat, and the reward of fortitude is his at last."—Cin. Times.

[From the Western Christian Advocate.]

A Reminiscence of Mr. Lincoln.

On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, as we learn from a friend intimate with the late President Lincoln, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able, for the time, to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped on their knees, and offered in silence and in tears, their humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty, for the triumph He had granted to the National cause. The same day, in the afternoon, as we learn from the same source, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: "The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' siege, and we must travel a little this summer, and recruit. It must be without fuss or display. You must write Bob that he must come home and resign his Captaincy, and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did depending on his own hands and brains."

On the morning of the day of his death kindred conversations were held as to the manner of spending a portion of the summer, and what disposition should be made of "Bob" and "Tad," as he used to call his two sons, Robert and Thaddeus.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The sale of the first series of \$300,000,000 of the 7-30 Loan was completed on the 31st of March, 1865. The sale of the second series of Three Hundred Millions payable three years from the 15th day of June, 1865, was begun on the 1st of April. In the short space of thirty days, over One Hundred Millions of this series have been sold—leaving this day less than Two Hundred Millions to be disposed of. The interest is payable semi-annually in currency on the 15th of December and 15th of June by Coupons attached to each note, which are readily cashed anywhere. It amounts to

One cent per day on a \$50 note.
Two cents " " " " \$100 "
Ten " " " " " \$500 "
20 " " " " " \$1000 "
\$1 " " " " " \$5000 "

More and More Desirable.

The Rebellion is suppressed, and the Government has already adopted measures to reduce expenditures as rapidly as possible to a peace footing, thus withdrawing from market as borrower and purchaser.

This is the ONLY LOAN IN MARKET, now offered by the Government, and constitutes the GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

The Seven-Thirty Notes are convertible on their maturity, at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

Which are always worth a premium.

Free from Taxation.

The 7-30 Notes cannot be taxed by Towns, Cities, Counties or States, and the interest is not taxed unless on a surplus of the owner's income exceeding six hundred dollars a year. This fact increases their value from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate levied on other property.

Subscribe Quickly.

Less than \$200,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans. It now seems probable that no considerable amount beyond the present series will be offered to the public.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions in part. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, Philadelphia.

May 1st, 1865.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington City National Bank of Lexington, Clark County National Bank of Winchester, May 12-3m.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&lv.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court.
I. P. Fisher, plaintiff.
vs.
Chas. S. Waller, &c., defendants.
In Equity

BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court,
100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 568,
100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829.

Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrosse stock, represented by Certificate No. 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificate No. 25 and 26 of share No. 3; Certificate No. 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificate No. 114 and 115, of share No. 6.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds.

G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

*New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily, and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement.
Frankfort, April 21-tds.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865

7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT!

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. S. S. FRY,
Of Boyle County.

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

WM. H. GRAY.

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and we purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

Review of News.

The trial of the conspirators at Washington yet continues. The evidence thus far introduced is regarded as conclusive of the guilt of the accused parties. Evidence before the Court develops the fact that the conspiracy dates back as far as the summer of 1863. Booth visited Canada and had consultations with the Southern Commissioners there, although they deny ever having seen him. It is said that a letter from Jeff. Davis was found on his body.

Jeff. Davis was expected to reach Nashville night before last. A steamer was lying at the wharf under Government orders. It was believed he would take passage on her for the North.

Basil Duke, who commanded Davis' escort till they reached Abbeyville, there left his command, and with his field officers surrendered to the Federal forces at Augusta.

President Johnson has commuted the death sentence of Horsey, one of the Indiana traitors, to imprisonment for life, and has granted a respite to Bowles and Milligan, under sentence of death for treason, to June 2d.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, was arrested on the night of the 9th, at the executive mansion in Milledgeville, and is now en route to Washington. It is probable he will be released on reaching that city as ex-Governor Aiken has been.

The pirate Stowaway sailed lately at Nassau although British Colonial authorities refused to permit Federal war vessels even to enter that port, declaring that Nassau and Bermuda were closed to both belligerent parties. If the Nassau authorities have received the late President's proclamation with regard to these Confederate pirates, they will have to suffer the consequences.

A man named Swan has been arrested in Bermuda and committed for having acted as agent for the rebel Blackburn in the purchase and shipping of infected clothing and other articles. Blackburn promised him liberal pay for his assistance.

The Raleigh papers are anxious for a heavy reward to be offered for the capture of their fugitive Governor Vance. They say it would go far towards finishing the war in the State.

Two large trunks, filled with the private papers of George H. Sanders, have been brought from Richmond and delivered over to the War Department.

Farmers are returning to their plantations in Virginia, now that the war is considered over, and are making strenuous efforts to produce good harvests. Many Northern farmers have purchased tracts of land in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe.

The Congressional Convention of the 1st District met at Paducah on the 8th instant. Resolutions were adopted favoring the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, approving the course of Hon. L. Anderson, late Representative, in Congress, and expressing full confidence in the loyalty, integrity and capacity of President Johnson and pledging him a hearty support.

The nomination of candidate for Representative in Congress was postponed until the 16th of June.

Hard on Jewett,

Speaking of Colorado Jewett going to England on a mission, the New York Times says it is very glad, for a double reason, that he has gone to England—we get rid of him, and we punish the British. We fervently trust they will continue their faith, and invest largely in his advice in Confederate bonds. But if they have any wish to befriend this country, now that it no longer needs even their good wishes, we beg them to keep Jewett on the other side of the Atlantic. If they will do this, we can afford to forgive them a good deal of their "neutrality." If they send him back, their real hatred of the United States can no longer be doubted.

Constitutional Amendment and States Rights.

R. H. Hanson, Esq., has announced his willingness to become a candidate for Congress, provided he be the choice of a Convention. The Louisville Democrat endorses him to be a Union man—how Hanson must wince under such an endorsement—and says that he is "for the Constitution without an Amendment which will take from the State the management of her own domestic affairs." Well, who isn't? Has such an Amendment been proposed? We have not heard of it. The Democrat certainly does not refer to the proposed Amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery throughout the Union. Congress, in accordance with the Constitution, has acknowledged the right of the State to ratify or not, as she pleases, and that if the proper number of States say it shall not be done, then it can not be done. Any thing wrong in that? The Constitution provides for its amendment by three-fourths of the States. Kentucky knew that when she came into the Union. She knew, too, that the institution of slavery, whether as to its abolishment or extension, was not one of the things which were excepted under this provision. Hence it becomes a national affair and the requisite number of States may wipe it out when they please.

But it is the second clause of the Amendment that is to play all this mischief. This provides for Congress seeing to it that the Amendment be carried out in the different States. This we are told is an unwarranted interference with the domestic affairs of the States. How? Well, it gives Congress the right to proclaim negro equality; to provide for negroes voting; to establish their right to hold office, to go to school with the white children; to throw open our parlors to negro visitants; to open a channel by which a large stream of blacks shall flow in upon us from Canada, and another one from the South, till all Kentucky is engulfed in the dark waters of negroism—vide speech at the Court House on Monday afternoon, and—and—well Heaven only knows what it doesn't allow Congress to do. It is kind of omnibus amendment. Just imagine anything whatever and tuck it in; the amendment will cover it all. At least so the Democracy tells us—the virtuous Democracy which was never known to deviate from the straight line of truth, and which would rather never hold an office or handle a dime than to pettifog for it.

The 2nd section of the Amendment reads as follows: "Congress shall have power to enforce this article"—that is that slavery shall not hereafter exist in the United States—"by appropriate legislation." This appears to us only to be a formal acknowledgement of the power of Congress to enforce the provision of the Constitution in the different States—a power which the Southern States have expressly denied. But the Opposition leaders say it is no such thing. It is a handing over of all our domestic affairs to the will and power of Congress. Congress under this clause may come into the State and do what it pleases. The keen-eyed Democracy sees it clearly. But we fear the people will not. In their simplicity they will accept the amendment as it stands. They will think the welfare of the country demands it. They know that it will remove a great cause of danger and as inciter to rebellion. They will act as patriots and require.

Mississippi Returning to her Allegiance.

A reconstruction meeting has been called to meet at Vicksburg on the 5th of June. Efforts are being made to bring together a full representation of the loyal element of that State. A meeting for that purpose was held at Memphis on the evening of May 11, which was largely attended by loyal Mississippians in that city. The sentiment of the meeting was unanimous in favor of an earnest support of the policy of the Government and of a return of the State to its former relations to the Federal Union. There was some hesitation at first as to an expression on the subject of slavery. But this was because of a fear that a hearty opposition to slavery might cause a want of harmony. The subject was, however, brought up in the minority report of the committee on Resolutions. After some discussion which showed a unanimity of sentiment in favor of the Government policy with regard to the slavery question, the following resolution was passed as an amendment to the majority report.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the policy of the Government of the United States with regard to slavery, and that we deem it the duty of the convention at Vicksburg to adopt such measures as will place Mississippi in her practical relations with the Government as speedily as possible.

The majority report was then unanimously and enthusiastically approved. It is as follows.

WHEREAS, We deem it our duty to heartily cooperate with our fellow-citizens who are endeavoring to restore our State to its proper position in the Government, therefore,

1. Resolved, That we hereby request all loyal Mississippians to attend as delegates a convention of the loyal citizens of Mississippi, to be held at Vicksburg, on the 5th of June, proximo for the purpose of reorganizing civil government in the State of Mississippi.

2. Resolved, That we as loyal citizens of the State of Mississippi, obligate ourselves to return to our respective counties in the State, and exert ourselves to the best of our abilities to secure full delegations of loyal representatives in said convention.

3. Resolved, That the papers of the city of Memphis, the Vicksburg Herald, and Natchez Courier be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

We urgently recommend to the people of Mississippi a hearty accordance, as the true policy of the present juncture.

A resolution was also passed denouncing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as a crime of the deepest dye, and expressing the belief that the people of Mississippi condemned the act and denounced it as atrocious.

We believe that the sentiment of this

meeting will prove to be the common sentiment of the loyal men of the South. They see the necessity of the policy of the Government—they have been made to feel it by the iron hand of the rebellion and will accept the policy heartily. And as the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery is the end of controversy on that subject, they favor it, well knowing that all the horrors and sufferings they have been forced to endure have resulted from slavery, and that as long as it is tolerated they will be exposed to the same trials and dangers. Hence they wish it removed. The loyal men of Mississippi will soon place the State on its proper footing, and bring about its return to its old allegiance to the Federal Government.

Common School Report.

We are under obligations to the Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kentucky, for a copy of his annual report. From this report we learn that the condition of the Common Schools of the State is quite encouraging. Although Kentucky has suffered much during the last year, and in that way especially which we would suppose would interfere most with the operation of these schools—from guerrilla warfare—yet they have prospered and the number of children in attendance upon them has increased. The increase has been, in the number of districts reported, 220, and in the average number of children in attendance at the schools, 7,680. This success during the troublous times through which the State has just passed, augurs a bright future for the Common School system in our State. With the return of peace schools will be re-established in those districts where they have been obliged to be closed, and the probability is that they will be better attended and their advantages more earnestly profited by than before the disturbances of the war. One result of that cruel war will probably be that the necessity of popular instruction will be more generally felt and its advantages and privileges more eagerly sought after. There is no doubt that the institution of slavery has stood in the way of a free education of the masses. The removal of the incubus, together with the greater freedom it gives to thought and speech, will cause the masses to seek after and reap the benefits of the liberal education offered by the Common School system of Kentucky. And with this, the system itself will advance to a higher state of perfection and offer far greater advantages than heretofore.

The report shows that the Superintendent has well attended to his work. He has visited thirteen counties, delivering addresses to promote the interests of the Common Schools of the State. The suggestions that he makes with regard to the visitations of the Superintendent are well worthy of consideration. So also are those with regard to the pay of Commissioners, to the employment of female teachers and the increase of their salaries, and to other matters of importance.

We are glad to see that the "State Teachers' Association" is to be organized. It will, we think, have a happy influence upon Common school education throughout the State. The free expression of thought and experience as to the defects, the advantages and the efficiency of our system of popular education, cannot but result in good. The first meeting of this Association will, we are requested by the Superintendent to state, be held in Lexington on the 1st day of August. The teachers of the public schools, the Commissioners and District Trustees are all entitled to membership. We shall refer to this report again.

Fiendish action of the Rebel Congress.

The complicity of the rebel Government in the scheme to overturn the Federal Government by the assassination of the President and his Cabinet, will, we believe, be fully proven. From the very beginning of the rebellion, a spirit of fiendish cruelty and vindictiveness has been displayed by the leaders of the rebellion, which they have endeavored artfully to veil under the cry of "Retaliation." The War for the Union was itself denounced as inhuman, and the armies of the Union declared unworthy of the consideration due to belligerents. Its every act, therefore, was deemed as barbarous, as illegitimate warfare, and retaliation was threatened and ordered. Under this excuse our prisoners have been starved; Union men have been hunted to their death by guerrillas; Western passenger steamboats, with their freight of unarmed men and women and children, have been burned; Federal soldiers have been massacred; the burning of Northern cities ordered. As a finale to the whole, it doubtless will be found that under this same pretense the assassination of President Lincoln and his Cabinet was undertaken. In this belief the following telegram will bear as our text.

New York, May 16.

The Tribune's special says the War Department has had laid before it a bill introduced in the rebel Congress by Mr. Curry, of Alabama, which was concocted for the purpose of vindictive starvation of the prisoners of war; the murder of black soldiers; the burning of Northern cities, and, finally, the assassination of the President of the United States and his Cabinet. The preamble sets forth in great detail and needless iteration the action of the United States Government in declaring all slaves in the rebel districts free, and speaks most bitterly of the proclamation of President Lincoln, denouncing it as unpunished and inhuman. Then follows the resolution.

"Therefore, Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, That we do adhere to our opinion, that the so-called emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States and the enlistment of negro slaves in the several Federal armies now opposed to us, are not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to put to death prisoners of

war without special right, and the right to assassinate, and if persisted in will justify this government in the adoption of measures of retaliation."

Curwen on Abstracts of Title.

S. C. Bull has laid upon our table a small volume with the above title. This work is a manual upon the searching of records and the preparation of Abstracts of titles to real property, illustrated by references to the Statutes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas. It is prepared by Masekell E. Curwen, of the Cincinnati Bar. It is designed to give plain, practical directions for the examination of records relating to the title to land in the several States mentioned above. The subject of oil lands and leases is considered, and the usual form of oil leases given.

This little volume is intended for the information of the community at large. It does not go into the abstruse learning on the law of real property, but states, clearly and simply, the points of law to which the attention of all interested in real estate should be directed; the requisites of a binding contract of sale of land; the rules for computing the area of land; the requisites of deeds, leases, wills, and judicial titles; the liens which attach to lands; the provisions of the stamp act, and the usual forms of deeds and mortgages.

A series of Manuals for business men is in course of preparation by the Publishers of the above work, Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati. They will treat of leading branches of the law, of the most practical importance, such as the leading divisions of Mercantile Law, the Law of Partnership, the Law of Insurance, of Common Carriers, and of Real Estate and Conveyancing, etc. This series will be of great interest and importance to the community generally. The one now published, Curwen on Abstracts of Title, may be had of S. C. Bull, of Frankfort, or of the publishers, Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. The price of the work is \$1.50.

The Executive Committee of the National Union Party will hold a meeting in Frankfort, on Tuesday, May 23rd, for the nominating a candidate for the office of State Treasurer and the transaction of any other business which may be of interest to the party.

It is requested that there be a general meeting of Union men from all parts of the State, for the purpose of advising and consulting with the Executive Committee on the wishes and interests of the party throughout the State. A thorough organization of the party should be made and all who can effect any good in this—true and unconditional Union men—should meet in conference. The Executive Committee desire it. Let there be a full gathering to consult with them.

A Sad Accident.

An accident occurred to one of our citizens on Wednesday, on the Frankfort and Louisville railroad, which resulted in his death. Mr. Geo. C. Graham, an engineer on one of the construction trains, in attempting to step on the locomotive as the train was in motion missed the step and slipped against the wheel of the tender. His leg was forced up into his body and was broken above and below the knee. A severe gash was also inflicted on his left side. He lingered for some hours and died about one o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Graham was a young man of much promise and had made great proficiency in his profession. He was the son of the late Jno. F. Graham, of Peak's Mill, in Franklin county.

A New Definition of Secession.

A Huntsville, Alabama, army letter says Chaplain L. F. Drake, of the One Hundred and twenty-first Ohio, in a speech delivered at Bridgeport recently, defined secession pretty well in this way:

To proceed is to go forward; to re-cede is to go backward; but to secede is to go straight to the devil!

But Nick Davis' definition last week is more unique, if not so expressive. Passing the Episcopal Church, and commenting on the fact that the members of that church were the most aristocratic and disloyal in Huntsville, he remarked, with peculiar emphasis:

"I'll tell you what I think of it—secession is simply aristocracy on a bend!"

Isn't his definition worthy of all acceptance?

John C. Breckinridge.

Among the many culprits who are at the present moment flying from justice, we know of no one, says the Cincinnati Times, who deserves less sympathy and more punishment, than John C. Breckinridge. He was in debt to the Union up to his eyes. All the gratitude and devoted service of his whole life would not have canceled the obligations imposed upon him by years of rewards, offices and honors. He was taken when a mere boy and made a pet and hero. When nominated for the Vice Presidency he received less detraction than ever fell to a person in that position. All parties delighted to speak well of him. And after he sold out to the Secessionists, and became their candidate for President, men were disposed to deal tenderly by him. How did he repay these popular confidences? After temporizing for six months, he slipped off to the South and became a blatant bloated fire-eater, the partisan and tool of Davis. His career ever since has been violent and unnatural. He is now lost, and no one pities him or feels for him.

"He will sink into a grave dishonored, Without a tear or flow'r for pity's sake."

Prof. W. A. Payne, late of St. Louis, will deliver one of his best lectures on Man, at the Capital Hotel Hall, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. The papers of the Middle States speak in high terms as to his ability as a lecturer and delineator of human character. We recommend the gentleman to the public and advise the members of the legislature and our friends at large to go and hear him. Phenological examinations will be made after the lecture. Charts will be given every day at his room.

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.—Now that the tumult of war is over, says the New York Herald, and thousands of our soldiers will soon be returning to their former peaceful avocations, a wonderful development of the resources of the country will commence. The manufacturing interests, protected and stimulated by the high tariff, will take a fresh start. The mining business will open up with renewed vigor. The agricultural districts all over the country will be more extensively cultivated, and new regions in the West and on the Pacific will give up their latent wealth more profusely to the labor and industry of another race of agriculturalists—our disabled veterans. We shall produce henceforth more cotton, tobacco, rice, children, sugar, grain, gold, patriotism, silver, iron and coal, than ever before, and will exhibit, to the wonder of the world, more extraordinary results from our works of peace than even the grand military and naval resources which the war has developed.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky.

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, The President and Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky have certified to me that the Stockholders of said Bank, at the annual meeting, held on the 4th day of May, 1865, at their Banking House, in the city of Paducah, by a resolution unanimously adopted, accepted the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly entitled, "An act for the benefit of the Incorporated Banks of Issue of Kentucky," approved February 22, 1865, as an amendment of the Charter of said Bank.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, do hereby proclaim and make known that THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY has ceased to be a BANK OF ISSUE for the period of three years from and after the 16th day of May, 1865, and that after ninety days from this date the NOTES AND BILLS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY shall no longer CIRCULATE AS MONEY OR CURRENCY.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAKE, Assistant Secretary.
May 19, 1865—31.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Whereas, It has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAKE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

About 33 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, black hair and eyes, and has a peculiar sharp voice—long whiskers. Had on when he committed the murder military coat, striped pants and high topped boots.

May 19, 1865—3m.

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.

FINE CLOTHING

—AND—
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Building formerly occupied by LE BOUIL-
LIER AND BRO.

May 16—3m.

Most Remarkable

In its effects, and most useful in its application, the Fragrant Eucodion has become the most popular Dentifrice in existence. 'Tis used and praised by everybody.

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. 2t.

FOR SALE.

GRIST AND SAWMILL on Big Creek in Indiana, for Sale Cheap. No hushwhackers or robbers here. Price \$1,200.
Address MILTON STAPP,
Madison, Ind.
May 16 6t.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction.
S. C. BULL.
Feb. 24, 1865—4m.

1865

1865

"COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS"

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."

"Only infallible remedies known."

"Free from Poisons."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."

"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.

Is a paste—use for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fools, Animals, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

BEWARE!! of all worthless imitations. See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

HENRY R. COSTAR.

Principal Depot, 432 Broadway, New York.

Sold by — and all Druggists and Dealers in Frankfort, Ky.

1865.

RATS versus BIRDS.—Whosoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whosoever aids in exterminating rats is a benefactor. We should like some of our correspondents to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—Scientific American, N. Y.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

A VOICE FROM THE FAR West.—Speaking of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator—"more grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer."—Lancaster, Wis., Herald.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

1865.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "Costar's" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.

Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by — and all Druggists and Dealers.

May 12, 1865—5m.

PILES!

A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landrum, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazard, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 8, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask or

